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# BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION.

April 1 to 15, 1910.

## NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA. 27310. From Tientsin, China. "Presented by Capt. Tsao, through Mr. Yung Kwai, who informs us that these seeds were collected by Capt. Tsao from a wild tree in the neighborhood of his plantation in Tientsin, China. This wild peach is used as a stock upon which to graft the commercial fruiting varieties of stone fruits around Tientsin." (Fairchild.) For distribution later. (See photograph.)

ANDROPOGON SORGHUM, variety tinctorium. 27161. From Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. "Used for coloring hides red at Insalah." (Trabut.) For distribution later.

ANDROPOGON SORGHUM. 27553-555. From Choon Chun, Korea. Presented by Mr. J. Robert Moose. 27553. Blackhull. "Apparently typical of the variety." (C. R. Ball.) 27554. Brown seeded. "Seeds rather large; glumes short, greenish to reddish brown, glabrous; perhaps a dwarf variety." (C. R. Ball.) 27555. Broom corn. "Probably an introduced variety from Europe or America; glumes vary from straw color to light brown." (C. R. Ball.)

BAMBOS ARUNDINACEA. 27490. Seed from Cochin, British India. Presented by Mr. Houzeau de Lehaie. "Species attaining 10-15 meters or more, extremely spiny. Very good for making living hedges, impenetrable to man or beast." (de Lehaie.) For distribution later.

CHAETOCHLOA ITALICA. 27556. From Choon Chun, Korea. Presented by Mr. J. Robert Moose. "This millet is the finest variety I have ever seen. It makes fine hay, but is grown here because of its value as a food stuff for people. In many parts of the country it is the staple food the year around. It is boiled and eaten instead of rice, and makes an excellent breakfast food. There is big money for the man who will introduce it in the United States properly prepared as a breakfast food." (Moose.)

CICER ARIETINUM. 27513. From Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. The chickpea is much eaten here by the natives and the Russians. It is generally boiled in soups or served with meat stews; also roasted and sugared, and eaten as a sweetmeat. (Meyer's introduction.)

CITRUS SP. 27496. Seedless white pomelo from Kingston, Jamaica. Presented by Mr. Aston W. Gardner, Manager of the Tangley Fruit Company. For distribution later.

CORYLUS MAXIMA. 27344. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. A filbert, native of the Caucasus. Much grown for its fine, oblong nuts which find a ready sale. CORYLUS AVELLANA. 27345-348. Four varieties of hazelnuts from near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. Adapted to the Gulf region and Southeastern States. No. 27346 is a very large nut and the most widely grown variety in the Caucasus. (Meyer's introductions.)

DIOSPYROS TESSELARIA. 27494. From Reduit, Mauritius. Presented by Dr. B. Boname. "A tree or shrub with alternate, oval or ovate, glabrous leaves. Flowers densely clustered, sessile, arising from lateral nodules on the young branches. The fruit is edible and is globular or ellipsoidal in form. The wood is valuable." (Hiern in Trans. Camb. Philos. Soc., vol. 12.) For distribution later.

DIOSPYROS SP. 27512. From Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. A wild persimmon growing all through the Crimea and the Caucasus, where the countries border the Black Sea. The small black fruits are called 'Churma', and are sold everywhere to the native population as sweetmeats. The Russians in the Caucasus use this persimmon as a stock for D. KAKI, but claim that the grafting or budding is rather difficult. As it is extremely drought and heat resistant, it is highly recommended as a stock for large-fruited persimmons in regions where the winters are mild snd the summers dry and hot. The trees are ornamental; the fruits are too small to be considered by white races as a dessert. (Meyer's introduction.)

GLEDITSIA SPP. 27516-17. From Livadia, Crimea, Russia. 27516. A honey locust growing to be a tall tree, found along roads and in thickets. A good shade tree for semi-arid sections. 27517. Seed collected from a tall tree in the Botanical Garden at Nikita. (Meyer's introductions.)

HIBISCUS MANIHOT. 27493. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan. "The root of this plant is used by the Japanese as a size for their hand-made papers which are prepared from the inner bark of EDGEWORTHIA GARDNERI and various varieties of the paper mulberry. The root is macerated in water and added to the paper pulp. Mr. Iida of the Yokohama Nursery Company says that the best paper size in Japan is made from this plant." (Fairchild.)

JUNIPERUS SP. 27505. From British East Africa. Procured through Mr. Raphael Zon. East African cedar occurs abundantly in all the drier forests in the mountains of British East Africa at altitudes of from 7,000-11,000 feet. It appears to attain larger dimensions than any other juniper and often has a tall, straight, mast-like trunk. The wood is of great value and is scarcely distinguished from the typical cedar of the familiar lead pencil. Owing to the climatic condition under which this tree grows it is doubtful whether it will succeed in this country except possibly in Florida. For distribution later. JUNIPERUS PACHYPHLOEA. 27497. Collected in the Alamo National Forest, New Mexico. Received through Mr. Raphael Zon.

MANGIFERA INDICA. 27495. Mazagon mango from Kingston, Jamaica. Presented by Mr. Aston W. Gardner, Manager of the Tangley Fruit Company. For distribution later.

MELILOTUS SPP. 27463-477. A collection of 15 varieties of Melilotus from Madrid, Spain. Presented by the Madrid Botanical Garden. For distribution later.

ROSA GIGANTEA. 27301. From Oporto, Portugal. Presented by Baron de Soutellinho, who procured his original plants from Kew. "It is now 25 years since Sir George Watt discovered this king of wild roses in Manipur, India. Here is an account of it by Mr. Hildebrand who knew and grew the rose in Burma. 'The plant is a creeper and does not flower until it grows beyond the tree on which it is climbing. The boles of some of the plants are as thick as a man's thigh. These specimens are on large evergreen trees.

The whole of a large group of trees is covered up to 50 or 80 feet with the rose shoots and when in full bloom they look like a sheet of white and the air around is most deliciously scented.'" (The Garden, Feb. 9, 1907.) For distribution later.

SOLANUM SPP. 27487-489. Three varieties of potato - the Congo, Small White Fir Apple, and Large Red Fir Apple - from Reading, England. Presented by Messrs. Sutton & Sons. For distribution later.

TRITICUM SPP. 27514-515. From Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. 27514. A winter wheat of first quality called Kriek Bogda. To be tested in mild-wintered, semi-arid sections. 27515. A winter wheat of second quality. (Meyer's introductions.)

VIGNA UNGUICULATA. 27502-504. Three varieties of cowpea from Coimbra, Portugal. Presented by the Director of the Royal Botanic Garden. For distribution later.

VITIS VINIFERA. 27362-363. From Almería, Spain. Procured by Mr. Edward J. Norton, Consul. 27362. Ohanes. To be grown in California in order to determine definitely if the variety grown so extensively there is the Ohanes. 27363. Castiza or black grape and Castiza especial. There were two varieties in this shipment, but they cannot be distinguished until they have fruited. For distribution later.

VITIS VINIFERA. 27349-359. A very unusual collection of eleven table and wine grapes, all of which require to be pruned, leaving more than the usual two buds, i. e., with long wood. (Meyer's introductions.)

## NOTES FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

AUSTRALIA, Sydney. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 28. Sends a report on the different kinds of Eucalyptus grown there.

BELGIUM, St. Symphorien. J. Houzeau de Lehaie, March 18. Sends seeds of Bambos arundinacea. Says the Garden of Hamma in Algiers, which contains a magnificent collection of bamboos, is for sale.

CORFU, Chas. Sprenger, April 2. Speaks of a seedless mandarin of Italy, of which he promises to send cuttings next season.

NORWAY, Roikenviken. Lars Hvinden, April 1. Sends samples of a new clover which he discovered and has grown for three years. The Experiment Station there is trying it. It is earlier than Molsted and Toten, and has been called Hvinden clover.

RUSSIA. MR. FRANK N. MEYER, AGRICULTURAL EXPLORER.

Mr. Meyer reports that he has learned of only one variety of chickpea in Southwest Russia; that they make a puree from it which is much better than the one made from peas and lentils. Mr. Meyer has found some fine pomegranates, excellent table grapes, apricots, muskmelons, rare varieties of grains and some important wild, drought-resistant species of Amygdalus, Pyrus, etc.

ENGLAND. Dr. Pehr Olsson-Seffer has organized a company in England for the exploitation of two new rubber plants in Mexico; species which have not heretofore been cultivated for their rubber, one a species of Plumeria, and the other a species of Jatropa which furnishes a gum intermediate between ballota and gutta.

AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA (S. P. I. 22009 and 27310).

A healthy specimen grown from seed imported from Northern China, now growing at the Date Garden, Indio, California.

This wild peach is used as a stock upon which to graft the commercial fruiting varieties of stone fruits around Tientsin.